WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5, 1848. The Political and Moral Iniquities of Washington.

"Truth has nought to dread from power."

I propose in this letter to devote a few observa-

tions to a subject which has for many years occupied the attention of the American people-I mean the seat of government of the United States. Your paper enjoys the reputation of being the most extensively read of any other published on this continent. I seek it as a medium of communicating my views

If there is any circumstance to operate more than another in favor of the proposition entertained by many of the removal of the seat of the national go-

many of the removal of the seat of the national government, it is the moral and political degeneracy which its permanent location has engendered during the period of nearly a half century.

Without entering into the statistics of the expenditures of such a political measure, the public expense would be as nothing in comparison with the great national reform which such a movement would produce. And upon this basis more than any other, would this new seat of government be crected—a political and moral reformation.

As firmly fixed as the foundation of the capitol itself, is the political degradation of Washington; and where political profligacy exists, there must follow, as a natural consequence, moral iniquity.—

and where political profligacy exists, there must follow, as a natural consequence, moral iniquity.— Those who hold a different language deceive the people of this country, and impose upon the credulity of Washington, to whose good character I am prepared to show by facts in this letter, I stand as well affected as any one of her citizens. For it is the honorable, high minded, independent, though perhaps, in a majority of instances, uninfluential, members of the community, that I would defend, and who feel the consequences of the abuses I am about to expose, more than the political and influential classes.

ential classes.

And what can render it otherwise? The men who succeed to office, who regard the Treasury who succeed to office, who regard the Treasury of this government as the heir-loom unalienable in its descent from political corruption to moral worth-lessness, to pander to the one while it gives strength to the other—how can it be otherwise, I ask, than that such a state of things must exert its baneful in-

lessness, to pander to the one while it gives strength to the other—how can it be otherwise, I ask, than that such a state of things must exert its baneful influence upon character! Around the very pillars of the government corruption in all its branches clings, like poisoned vines to a stately oak, engrafting a new order of social architecture upon the crumbling ruins of an old, while it saps the very foundation of the great fabric of society.

To make this corrupt order harmonise, the opinions of the first debased politician who enters office under a new administration, are skilfully moulded by some practised sycophant whom a man of honor would spurn from his presence, and whose claim to confidence and respect in a new incumbent, is secured by a socret misrepresentation of his old associates.

To operate upon the new dignitary, perhaps the sycophant has a fine establishment, a "beautiful wife and an interesting family;" and these, with the address of many years, acquired about the "purlieus of the White House," in the language of Mr. Webster, enable such a precious set to influence unworthy and bebased minds against modest worth and unobtrusive merit. Years of tuition under corrupt administrations, are scarcely sufficient to teach some of these men the extent of the impositions and injustice of which their base natures have been the dupe, and their "brief authority" the instrument. At length the treachery of confiding knaves, and the decline of transitory power, teach them the extent of their official incapacities, and they admit, in the experience of their old age, that although they imagined they knew something of the deceptions of the world, yet they had to learn the depravity of Washington.

The virus of corruption thus running through the political system, is infused throughout the healthy veins of society—and the connexion between them produces a monster of profligacy in the one, and iniquity in the other. The offispring born in this bed of vice, has none of the redeeming qualities at the national seat

admire in the cultivation of letters, look with an equally degraded prejudice upon those worthy occupations by which honest industry in the arts of the mechanics earns its daily bread. Hence invidious distinctions mark with the same base characteristic honorable occupations and disreputable pursuits.

The gambling houses which form a league with the flash hotels—which support the flash men, who may, under the character of an ostensible profession, form influential connexions with wealthy and distinguished strangers, all find more favor in the soi disant "good society" than the worthy mechanic, the enterprising young merchant, or the struggling student of law, medicine, or man of letters.

or man of letters.

Through the extensive acquaintance formed Through the extensive acquaintance formed "amidst the purileus" of the hotels, the farobanks and the brothels of the city, the flash gentleman is enabled to introduce to the choice spirits inhabiting these the distinguished strangers, who in turn introduce him to their political friends, whose families, occupying the position of leaders of the aristocracy, have an opportunity of showing their devotion to the democratic principles of the government which so bountfully sustains them, by making such an acquisition to the society which has the assurance to call itself the "best." If the political extremes here meet, the conventional ones are not farther apart—for it is not unfrequently the case that after a night's revil at the "South the case that after a right's revil at the "South Points",* at a grand rout, the flash gentleman and

ones are not farther apart—for it is not unfrequently the case that after a night's revil at the "South Points", * at a grand rout, the flash gentleman and his companions receive an invitation to a "State ball" at the West End!

From associations of this kind, influence in the course of time is secured, to procure such a class of men sinecures and offices of trust under government. A false criterion of character is thus created by the very power that should establish a standard of high respectability, and the patronage of government is loaned to administer to the credulity of an artificial society. The impositions beginning here, and sustained by political influence, do not end with the power which creates them; but, being sanctioned by present custom, transmit their evils to future times. A footing secured in the "select circles," the worthless man, through the recommendation of office, effects an alliance with some zmiable woman, who, unable to see through this disguise of respectability, connects her fortunes with him for life. The dissolute habits and abandoned haunts that supply the pastime, and take the place of refined pleasures and quiet homes, a few months after marriage assume their accustomed force, and take their usual round. Hence, instead of the domestic circle with its holy ties, the affection and love which unite there in a bond of sacred union, are deserted and broken to give place to the refined set who frequent and the virtues which adon the bar-rooms, the gambling houses, and the "cut-throat" galleries.

For the accomplishments of gentlemen, the conversation of cultivated minds, and the associates of honorable men, are substituted swindling games—the flash language of the hotels, and the society of the imported, with the resident humbugs of the city. A class is thus formed, for the most part without personal responsibility, but who in the aggregate exert an undennable influence upon public opinion. Hence the metropolitan slanders, which originate in the refined ruffianism of society, go thro

found to vindicate the character of a lady or sustain the honor of a gentleman.

All these vices operating upon character—the loss of that high respect for the delicacy of woman—the public outrage upon the brightest names among the highest circles, and the purest in the humblest, the inappreciation of men of worth has had a world influence upon manners. Washington, at one time, accustomed to be looked to as the model of the elegance and refinement of a politic capital, has nothing now to boast but the insolence of office," with the degeneracy which the want of official courtesy produces among those who are accustomed to look up to high stations for an example in urbanity of manners and dignity of bearing.

Separated, as it is, from the sordid influences of Separated, as it is, from the sordid influences of commerce, it was thought that the elevated employments which are boasted of under government, would impart a grace and elegance to life, and give a Christian tone to society. So far from such being the case, the disasters which follow the reverses of traffic in commercial cities are not to be compared to the heartlessness which attend the proscription from office at the seat of government. Without appreciating the industry of trade, but ready to enjoy its lucrative profits, in the same manner that the struggling energies of literature are disregarded, and the paltry success of political hacks rewarded,

*A notorious place south of Pennsylvania svenu and across the Canal

the parvenue who may sit up in Leftyette setups, or the mushroot official who may patronise him for his worth without it, both find adulation from the sycophants and courtiers of the capital.

The evils grown in this soil, unlike the golden fruit of Hesperides, seem to be nurtured by the very poisson of the upas and guarded by the very fangs of the asp. From the gentle girl of sixteen to the withered man of sixty, no one enters it but his nature undergoes a change from good to evil. The frankness of youth gives way to the suspicion of age—the confidence of men of honor to the distrust of villains. Hence the open-hearted representative from the South or the West, who expects to find in Washington a school for those accomplishments that grace a legislator, discovers in the course of a short session, that the cordal greeting smong his native woods and generous people has been exchanged for the restrained civility of the motify civily and for the refinements of a good society, he has found the corruptions of a bad.

Exceptions the general rule of the neglect of worth and skilfin reference to the concealment of the prevailing depravity. Hence, you occasionally find an instance of amable merit promoted, to atome for the ostracism of conspicuous worth and brilliant qualities. In the same degree is the rare patronage to literary men extended. The harmless madness that periodically shows its symptoms in fits of raving poetry—the weak and sickly polemics that from time to time take venerable strides in feeble prose.—one and then find in the Treasury an asylum, and in its mutritions pap a rerinedy for their disease.—To give an appearance of health to this invalid company, is sometimes found the vigorous mind of a struggling youth of talents, or the ripe experience of a learned man of age, whom poverty has forced to a learned man of age, whom poverty has forced to man their able pens to the support of riven from the precarious field of literature, and compelled to loan their observable of the first season in the social, th

*There is a Grecian story related of Alcibiades that ie cut off the tail of his beautiful dog to direct public strention from his graceful follies.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1848 Oregon-State of that Country-The British Encroachments-Neglect of the American Government, &c.

I have conversed with a gentleman just from Oregon. He was five or six months upon his ourney to Washington; but, notwithstanding, a few items related by him may not be uninterestng. He says that the American citizens in that erritory, last summer, were in "trying circumterritory, last summer, were in "trying circumstances," having been looking with intense solicitude to the United States government for protection and encouragement, by the extension of the jurisdiction of our government over them, until "hope deferred" has "made their hearts sick." In consequence of the disappointment, they have been alienated from the ardent attachment they former-

very good for a new country, expecting, long be-fore this, to have become an organized territory of the United States. But Congress has not yet given them the degree of attention which they deserve. Great Britain, however, never asleep, watches with the utmost vigilance her colony in that valuable continued North America.

the utmost vigilance her colony in that valuable portion of North America.

The Hudson's Bay Company being protected by charter from the crown of Great Britain, and encouraged to hold possession of the soil and property south of the forty-minth degree of latitude, as well as we well as north of it, and, on the contrary, the United States granting no power or security to American titzens south of that degree of latitude, the laws and word of the Governor of the Helaws well as north of it, and, on the contrary, the United States granting no power or security to American citizens south of that degree of latitude, the laws and word of the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company are far more efficacious than those of the American governor. In brief, the laws of the Americans, in 1847, were in low repute, and nearly a dead letter, as the governor had no means of enforcing authority, and thereby giving weight and importance to the provisional government of Oregon. The English, with the same far-reaching policy they have ever pursued in the great commercial monopolies in India, China, and Oregon, are carrying out their course of "competition in trade," in the last-named country, holding on to the town site of Oregon city, and laying off another town, by a regular survey, embracing Baker's Bay, at the mouth of the Columbia river. It will be recollected, too, that the Hudson's Bay Company are encroaching on Iowa. All this may be for the purpose of making an impression that they desire to become American citizens. But so long as they continue to fortify Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia river, and are building a large fort on the southern point of Vancouver's Island, which will command the entrance to Puget Sound, it is difficult for all of the Americans in Oregon to believe that British subjects in that country ever mean to become citizens of the United States.

Oregon, in a word, is in a most lamentable con-

that country ever mean to become citizens of the United States.

Oregon, in a word, is in a most lamentable condition. The people are divided into factions. A part of them side with British subjects; another, in favor of looking for protection from France; a third wish to form a constitution for an independent government; and a fourth are still disposed to wait for the United States to follow up their treaty of 1846, and take possession of what little of Oregon remains to us.

of course, the climate and soil of Oregon are

remains to us.

Of course, the climate and soil of Oregon are still the same, as well as its numerous streams for manufacturing purposes and commerce, affording inducements to hardy pioneers to emigrate. Under present circumstances, however, settlers get no titles to their land, and have no security given to their property, persons, or families, from the Indians, who are already troublesome, and, in 1847, were demanding pay for their lands from the Americans in the Willamette Valley. George Abernethy, Esq., the American Governor, last summer stated that he had conversed with the head men and chiefs of the several tribes, and that they had agreed to wait until the autumn of 1847, expecting that then the government of the United States would make provision to adjust the difficulties.

At the time our informant left Oregon, all was quiet in California. A party, four hundred in number, many of whom served under Lieut. Col. Fremont, and who are warmly attached to him, have gone to California from Oregon, and, under intense excitement, declare that they will hereafter render no services whatever to the American government, unless they receive the money which is justly due to them. In fact, the greatest dissatisfaction exists in Oregon, owing to the crimical neglect of our government in disregarding the interests of the inhabitants. Would it not be as well, while we are extending "the area of freedom" in Mexico, even down to Yucatan, to secure the "clear and indisputable" territory which lies upon the north-west coast; and while we are talking about succoring suffering humanity on the Gulf, would it not become us to have a little regard for our own kindred on the Pacific!

Washington, May 12, 1848.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1848. The Meade Claim.

petitioner's claim is founded on a demand of her late husband, as liquidated and acknowledged by the government of Spain, on the 19th of May, 1820, which she alleges has been since discharged by the United States for their benefit, without his assent. Mr. Meade was an American citizen, and was for many years domiciled in Spain. On the 22d of February, 1819, he had unliquidated claims of a large amount and of long standing, against the government of Spain, on contracts made, amounting to \$373,879, and for personal injuries sustained, having been imprisoned for two years. A treaty was signed at Washington in February, 1819, for the cession of the Floridas. The ratification, by the terms, was to be exchanged within six months. The provisions of the treaty were favorable and appropriate to his claims, as then existing; favorable, as placing his claims, as then existing; favorable, as placing his claims on the footing of those of a national character; appropriate, as providing a board for ascertaining the amount and validity of claims which Spain hitherto had neither liquidated nor acknowledged. And had the treaty gone into effect, as then contemplated by the parties, Mr. Meade, under the construction admitted by the government, would have been included in it. The treaty, however, failed to take effect; and circumstances intervened, before the renewal of negotiations, that rendered the provisions of that treaty inapplicable and inappropriate to the claims of Mr. Meade. At the end of six months the treaty, not having been ratified by Spain, was declared null by our minister, and subsequently by the President in a message to Congress. On the 19th of May, 1820, his claims were liquidated and their validity acknowledged. This adjustment was made by both parties, in the faith that Spain, and Spain alone, was to be responsible for the agency in effecting it. The grounds of the claim, as it stood at the signing of the treaty, were entirely changed, both in regard to the evidence and the responsibility. The infraction of the treaty was the subject of a national claim. And such was the state, in part, of Mr. Meade's case at the date of the treaty with Spain, of February, 1834. By the first and third articles, the parties recuprocally renounced all claims preferred by each against the other, of whatsoever class was for many years domiciled in Spain. On the 22d of February, 1819, he had unliquidated claims

Washington, May 11, 1848. Yucatan and the Senate-The Mexican Treaty. The Senate are looking on as quietly at the work of extermination in Yucatan, as if the preservation of human life were a thing of itself beneath the dignity of human legislation.

It was curious to hear to-day honest John Davis

alking over the massacre of the whites in Yucaan, precisely as he would talk over the destruction of so much live-oak timber He argued that there were serious provocations given to the Indians for vengeance, and that hence their indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children, is no affair of ours. But we will let all that pass, with the sim-

slaughter of men, women and children, is no affair of ours. But we will let all that pass, with the simple remark that such arguments as that of Mr. Davis to-day came strangely upon our ears, when a helpless people, in process of rapid extermination, call to us for assistance.

We suppose Mr. Davis thought he had made a strong point against Mr. Polk in showing that he had changed his views on non-intervention, since the discussion many years ago in Congress of the Panama question. But where was Mr. Davis at that time, and where is he now? Has not he changed sides, or swaped places with Col. Polk, and does not the latter in the exchange get the heft—(we believe that's the Massachusetts word for weight) does he not get the heft of the bargain?

But the true secret of the opposition to the military occupation of Yucatan, is annexation. The fear is, that it may be brought into the Presidential election; may intefere to the rupture of the treaty with Mexico, and thus re-open, in time for the campaign, the question of the absorption of the whole of the republic of Mexico. We think the true way of evading that issue is to pass this bill, with the provise of Mr. Lewis, which would satisfy Mexico, save the people of Yucatan, the honor of this country, and put an end to the discussion, by an interposition which must commend itself to the civilized world.

As for the Mexican treaty, it is supposed by shrewd men, acquainted with Mexican government to procrastinate the ratification, in hopes of the election of a whig President, (and perhaps they are looking confidently to the election of Mr. Clay,) in which even they expect better terms, and a smaller sacrifice of territory than is included in the distinctly defined and well-chosen line of Mr. Trist.

Whatever may be the calculations of the Mexican, if Scott or Taylor be the whig nominee, and the treaty should remain in statu quo, it would not be a matter of wonder if thus it were to remain till after the election.

"hope deferred" has "made their hearts siek." In consequence of the disappointment, they have been alienated from the ardent attachment they formerly cherished towards the home government. In the years 1843, 1844, and 1845, they passed laws in their provisional government, which were very good for a new country, expecting, long has to been a matter of wonder if thus it were to remain till after the election.

Meantime, we have confidence that on or before Monday next, the Yucatan bill will be passed by the "Senate. Mr. Niles and Mr. Calhoun, and perhaps Mr. Butler, will be against it; but then, on the other side, we expect Mr. Bell, and Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana in the confidence of the world not after the election. son, of Louisiana, in its support; but having as-sumed the form of a party question, its chances are dubious in the House. W.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1848.

Senate Absentees. Mr. Webster, whose domestic afflictions in the ecent loss of a son in Mexico, and a daughter in Massachusetts, have affected his health in no small degree, is yet absent from the Senate; but it is to e hoped that if he can he will return in season for action upon the Yucatan bill.

Mr. Corwin has been absent for a week or two in Ohio, and has not yet returned. His business is ours as far as relates to the public business, and with this view we would suggest that we should like to hear his opinions on this bill of relief to Yucatan about this time.

Mr. Calhoun has been one of the most punctual worshore of the Scarte in his attendance in the

Mr. Calhoun has been one of the most punctual members of the Senate in his attendance in the chamber from day to day, and his vigilance over the business before the body has been unintermitted.

Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Dix, who were both absent for a short time, are both again in their places at the reading of the journal. The people of any State visiting Washington like to find their Senators in their places.

W.

tors in their places.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1848. The Presidency-General Taylor-A New Fact or

We have some new lights in reference to the late Taylor letters. It is now understood, or believed, upon strong circumstantial evidence, sufficient to hang a man for murder, that the letter of Old Zack, of the 20th April, was dictated from Richmond, Virginia, and under the impression after Mr. Clay's pronunciamento, that the grea Harry would be the nominee. Hence the declaration of Old Zack that he will be a candidate any how. It is believed, upon equally strong testimony, that the Allison letter was dictated from Washington, under the conjoint deliberation of Messrs. Crittenden and Bell, of the Senate, and Messrs. Stevens, of Ga., Pendleton, Presten, Flour-Messrs. Stevens, of Ga., Pendleton, Presten, Flournoy, and Fulton, of Va., Stewart and J. R. Ingersoll, of Pa., and Hilliard, of Ala. Hence, from their better information, the more judicious protocol of Old Zack, and the reservation of leaving his case in the hands of his friends. But the letter to Richmond will require a fuller recantation, and we are authorized to suspect that instructions have gone down to Old Zachary to make it.

In the Richmond letter, General Taylor says he has never declared that he would withdraw from the field in the event of the nomination of Mr. Clay. We are authorized to say, by a friend of Mr. Clay who knows the fact, that Henry Clay at the

the field in the event of the nomination of Mr. Clay. We are authorized to say, by a friend of Mr. Clay, who knows the fact, that Henry Clay, at the United States Hotel, in this city, last winter, exhibited a letter to several friends, avowing the very concession to Mr. Clay which the Richmond letter denies; and we are further authorized by our informant, to challenge old Zachary to the proof. Mr. Clay exhibited the letter to show the perfect disinterestedness of feeling at that time existing between himself and old Zachary, and that, thus far, the friends of each might consistently be the friends of both.

both.

We glory in the brave good name of General Taylor. We would, if we could, rather add, than take a leaf from his laurels; but when a man enters the political arena, he must be prepared for his defence. We may even go for him when his time comes; but, just now, it is our business to get first all the preliminaries duly arranged.

CHAPULTEFEC.

The Order of the Day. As the 22d day of May approaches, "coming events cast their shadows before." It is an unpropitious sign for a distinguished aspirant to have The House of Representatatives were occupied for three hours in the discussion of a private bill for the relief of Margaret Meade, widow and executrix of Richard W. Meade. It appears that the

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1848.

rance of all compensors. The "Case stock,

the politicians term it, has sensibly declined within the last past few days, while the "Walker and Dix," or "Walker and Woodbury stock," has manifestly taken a considerable rise. A writer in the Herald, not long since, after naming the ticket, "Walker and Dix," remarked, very truly, "This would unite New York, and take with the South."

The Sunday Atlas, edited in part by a measurer in your Custom House, proposes a new name, to be added to the aiready extensive catalogue of candidates—the name of your ancient and worthy friend and coadjutor, William L. Marcy. What now is your opinion of his prospects; 1st, for a nomination, and, by far more important, for an election, supposing him already secure of the nomination? Just about the most celebrated performance of Mr. Marcy is that letter wherein he uses Gen. Scott's "heavy metal" for the said Scott's discomfiture—and if Gen. Scott is to be the nominee of the whig convention, it might happen that Mr. Marcy would excoriate him as well in such a conflict as in any other. Let them be pixted. Meantime, how fares Gen Taylor?—he who "asks no favor, and shrinks from no responsibility." It is, perhaps, rather ominous to see the Globe (John Van Buren's organ) taking up the eudgels in behalf of the old General, against the assaults of the Union. Do the "firebrand of freedom" people really intend to advocate the claims of Gen. Taylor? If not, what does it all signify? We confess to perplexity in the extreme, whenever we look over the political papers, and afterwards, with full notes, bestow ourself to reflection upon these entangled subjects. Help us out.

Mr. Trist, the framer—the party of the first part to "the piece of paper, the thing called a treaty"—(vide Mr. Webster,) is hourly expected in Washington. How stands his account, Heaven only knows! It is comical, though, isn't it, to make use of a man's labors, gigantic and herculean as they have been, and then hang him without benefit of clergy! "Republics are ungrateful."

NASHINGTON CITY, May 12, 1848.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 12, 1848. The Position of Parties.

This is a busy time for the politicians. The nominating conventions are near at hand, yet all is doubt and uncertainty. No man hardly dares hazard a conjecture as to who will be the candidates

put in nomination.

The two recent letters of Gen. Taylor have struck terror and dismay into the leaders of both the old parties. They are taken all aback by the bold stand he has taken. The whig party especially tremble like an aspen leaf in presence of the "Old Hero." They now begin to find they have toasted and flattered the old man too much. He has grown bolder with every new demonstration in his favor; until now he swears most lustily that he will be a candidate in spite of them. No matter whoever else be nominated, he is in the field, and will not withdraw his name. He says to them in pretty direct terms, as he did to Santa Anna, "General Taylor never traversers."

his name. He says to them in pretty direct terms, as he did to Santa Anna, "General Taylor never surrenders."

Truc, "he is a whig," reiterated over and over again, "but not an ultra one." He absolutely refuses to put on the party collar or pull in the harness. He gives no pledges, but expressly declares he will not be governed by party principles, or distribute executive patronage according to party usage. He thus becomes an "impracticable" whig—another John Tyler in the whig camp. They do not dare to nominate him, lest they catch another Tartar; they do not dare to reject him, lest he defeat their regularly nominated candidate.

This is the position of the whig party, and how they will squeeze out of it, or through it, or work round it, is more than I can tell.

Nor is the democratic party much more at ease, on account of the position assumed by General Taylor. They fear lest he will take a few of the democratic States of the South, which they rely upon to carry their candidate into the White House. They ask, what if he should carry South Carolina, Georgia, Florida—perhaps Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee? These all may be regarded somewhat doubtful. Suppose he carry but two or three of these? They will certainly be more than sufficient to balance the vote of the new States, Texas, Iowa, and Wisconsin. If this be so, where is their majority to come from? No where but from New York. Let General Taylor but carry two or three of the southern States, and it will devolve on New York, as in 1844, to decide the contest.

Then what a scrambling for the thirty-six votes

volve on New York, as in 1844, to decide the contest.

Then what a scrambling for the thirty-six votes of New York! What bargaining, what bantering, what betting, what bribery, what boons and bounties for the Empire State! Who can offer the greatest reward, bears off the prize. Who can throw the largest bait, takes the big fish. And who will be the lucky bidder for the Empire State! All the bait the whigs can offer is to take a candidate for the Vice Presidency out of New York, which they probably will do in the person of Gov. Seward, Gov. Young, or Millard Fillmore.

The democrats can do more. In my next letter, I will tell you what they can do, and probably will do, before their convention adjourns.

do, before their convention adjourns.
O. P. Q. OF WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, MAY 12, 1848. Laying the Corner Stone of the Grand Washington

The Board of Managers of the National Wash ington Monument Society of this city, having obtained a most beautiful site for the proposed monument in honor of the illustrious Washing commenced the great work, and the foundation is nearly completed. The portion of the design adopted, which was furnished by Mr. Mills, an architect of merit, intended to be first erected, is the obelisk, which is to be elevated 500 feet, with a base of 42 feet square, and to be built of marble. The stone work of the foundation will be commenced as soon as the material can be furnished, and the work carried up as far as it can be done, till the 4th of July next, when the corner stone is to be laid with great and imposing ceremonies. To this end, preparations are being made by the committee of arrangements. Mr. Speaker Winthrop is to deliver the address on that occasion, and invitations have been sent to all the Masonic societies and other associations of a kindred nature, in the United States, to attend; to the Governors of States and territories, to send deputations; to colleges, public schools, volunteer companies, &c., so as to form a grand military and civic procession, worthy of the occasion. As it is to be a monument erected by the American people, all must and will feel an interest in this noble and patriotic undertaking, and if the board should succeed in executing the plan it has adopted, of which there seems to be but little doubt at present, it will be a structure that will do honor to the great patriot to whom it is to be erected, and to those who have so nobly given it their aid. In short, it promises to be one of the wonders of the world.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1848. commenced the great work, and the foundation is

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1848.

General Scott. The Clay whigs do not yet despair of defeating Old Zachary in convention by General Scott. Old Hasty has fought as many hard battles in Mexico as Old Zachary-he has suffered as much from the Secretary of War-he has been equally unfortunate at political writing-and thus far he stands as good as General Taylor on his own strongest posi-tions. But when we consider that Scott is a Northgood as General Taylor on his own strongest posi-tions. But when we consider that Scott is a North-ern man, and will be claimed by the North, and that from his birth in Virginia he will be claimed by the South; when we consider that his profound respect for the Catholic Church will tell well upon the Catholics, in these respect, he is a far more available man. The greatest point of all in favor of Old Zack, is his simplicity—that check shirt and that old brown coat, and that blunt honesty that has never been at fault if left to itself. These pe-culiarities of Taylor strongly contrast with the culiarities of Taylor strongly contrast with the love of display of the General-in-Chief. But this will be lost sight of if the word as pronounced for OLD HASTY.

Washington, May 12, 1848.

Yucatan-Mr. Calhoun. The opposition to the Yucatan bill waxeth more determined every day. The bugbear of annexation frightens the Senate out of its propriety, or, at least, many of those learned men whose fears are least, many of those learned men whose fears are stronger than the appeals of humanity. We begin to suspect, too, that even this measure for Yucatan has been, and is to continue, a peg upon which to hang long speeches for Buncombe. There is one man—there are several in the Senate—but there is one man above all, who never speaks for Buncombe (barring "those inland seas," perhaps), and that man is Mr. Calhoun. On Monday or Tuesday next, we expect him to open his budget at length upon Yucatan, the war with Mexico, and our foreign policy generally; and with a view directly to have an effect upon the democratic national convention at Baltimore.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson and the Whigs-General Pil-

low and the President. Mr. Keverdy Johnson, to-day, made a powerful effort to redeem his late speech on the Mexican war. He abused the administration, square up, for two solid hours, and after that, we think his "half-and-half" Mexican harangue ought to be ex-

cially that of Gen. Pillow. The thing is plain as the tail of the elephant. The reason those aforesaid nominations were not sent in, is, that the President desireafte save General Pillow. By holding back the appointments from the Senate a few weeks longer, we may have peace; General Pillow's term will then be out, and there will then be no necessity for his cofirmation, and he will be saved the disgrace of a rejection; a thing which, if his nomination were now sent in, would be as certain as fate. That's the whole explanation.

Vertas.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, May 12, 1848.

There was an unusually thin attendance in the Senate this morning. The morning business of petitions and reports was limited, so that without much delay, the resolutions of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, relating to

hate this morning. The morning business of petitions and reports was limited, so that without much delay, the resolutions of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, relating to

GEN. FILLOW AND GEN. CUSHING,
enquiring of the President of the United States why he has not, as yet, communicated to the Senate certain military appointments, was resumed, as the unfinished business of the morning hour from yesterday.

The vero rower.

Mr. Johnson resumed his argument on the above resolution, in exposition of the alleged usurpations of power by the Executive, in his vetoes of the river and harbor bills, passed in several instances since the inauguration of '45; and in his veto, of the bill of indemnities for French spoliations upon American commerce prior to 1801. Mr. Johnson argued, that in the vetoes of the river and harbor bills, the Executive had violated all the examples of all his predecessors, and had acted in direct opposition to his own votes in Congress. So also in his veto of the bill of French indemnities, the President had pleaded to false premises. He had pleaded the doubtful legitimacy of these claims, because their payment had been so long deferred. He had pleaded the necessities of the Treasury, on account of the Mexican war, and preferred the expensive glories of war, and the seizure of a neighbor's territories, to the payment of our homest debts. In all these vetoes, the Executive had shown that the will of the people, and the acts of their legislations could be thwarted by the one man pawer; and the entire legislation of Congress thus rendered subservient to his own purposes of personal or party ambition. From these vetoes, Mr. Johnson proceeded to the discussion of the question of the constitutionality of a United States Bank, maintaining the affirmative ground, from the bank charters signed by Washington and Madison.

Mr. Foote—Does not the Senator from Maryland recollect that one or two bank bills were vetoed by the whig republican President, John Tyler?

Mr. Johnson—I will speak of him by and shy. I should, perhap

difficulty to his support of the re-charter, if he were permitted to draw up the bill.

JOHN TYLER'S POLITICS DEPINED.

Mr. JOHNSON, in his regular descent along the line of American Presidents, in connection with the bank question and the veto power, came at longth to the parenthetical administration of John Tyler. By an accident at the Harrisburg convention, followed by a more lamentable accident at Washington, John Tyler became accidentally the President of the United States. John Tyler was no whig—he was no sort of a whig: he was no loce—no sort of a loce—he stood alone in a party by himself. He was, per se, the President, and nothing more, except John Tyler. With him the only constitutional difficulty about a bank was in the name of the thing—if you only called it a fiscal corporation, or a fiscal agency, or a gesal institution, he was satisfied. But upon trial, he found, per se, that it would not do.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. JOHNSON NEXT CAME to examine the merits of President Tyler's vetoes by the judgment of the Supreme Court. He would hazard the opinion that there is not to be found a member of the Supreme Court, all of whom owe their places to this dynasty and its predecessors, back to General Jackson, who would entertain the question of the constitutionality of a bank, but from considerations of courteey, so clearly established is that question considered to be.

Mr. Bennon, (in conversation)—It's the plough line, sir, that guides the horse. You must have a line, sir, that! THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Benton, (in conversation)—It's the plough line, sir, that lau'des the horse. You must have a line, sir, ha' ha!

A BAD CHANCE FOR JAMES E. FOLE.

Mr. JOHNSON proposed to put a question to the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Allen.) Does he believe that this President Polk, whom he claims as the direct representative of the American people, could have been mominated, or if nominated, could have been elected, had it been known in advance that he would have vetoed the river and harbor bill, and the bill upon French spoliations? I do not speak of the Kane letters, in which it is said he pandered in a double sense; but of those vetoes. Had they been foreseen, could Mr. Polk ever have received the nomination, or if nominated, could he over have been elected by the American people? I understand that he is willing to be re-elected. What Senator believes that if any body runs against him he will not be besten? He is, then, an odd sort of representative of the American people, appointed to obey their will, and speaking their voice. There is one will which he will have to obey, both of his party, and of the American people—and that is, that he will have to let somebody else come in. Mr. Johnson dwelt with much severity upon the usurpations of the present executive, under the exercise, chiefly, of the veto power. His powers in the government, as exercised, were greater than those of any king of England, since the days of the despotical Henry VIII.

A LITTLE MORE ON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Mr. Johnson animasyerted upon the plan on which

ry VIII.

A LITTLE MORE ON THE PERSIDENTIAL QUESTION.
Mr. JOHNSON animadverted upon the plan on which democratic national conventions are getting up. and argued that the convention of the democracy of 1844 was not to be compared to the whig convention as an exponent of the will of the people. Mr. Johnson was understood to ask, upon what high grounds the whig

understood to ask upon what high grounds the whig candidate of 1844 was nominated.

Ma. Baasr.—Availability.

Ma. Johnson.—Yes, sir, availability. But, sir, so devoid of this element did the democratic nomination appear to be, that we regarded it as a joke; but it turned out to be a serious joke to us. We had the election in our grasp; but Mr. Clay, had he not been defeated by Mr. Polk, would have defeated himself. Mr. Johnson, recurring again to the despotic powers of the President, continued to play upon this string with great stress of indignation against the Executive, his organ, and the minions who would kneel and worship him like shrinking slaves, if so commanded.

THE SWORD OF GIDEON.

ing slaves, if so commanded.

THE SWORD OF GIDEON.

Mr. JOHNSON at length returning to the direct question of the resolution, remarked that there were several officers acting as generals, in the American army, and it was proper that the Scaate should know why their nominations had not been sent in. One of these was Gideon G. Pillow.

officers acting as generals, in the American army, and it was proper that the Senate should know why their nominations had not been sent in. One of these was Gideon G. Pillow.

Mr. Breese—Gideon J.
Mr. Johnson—What does the Senator say?
Mr. Breese—Gideon J. Pillow.
Mr. Johnson—What does the Senator say?
Mr. Breese—Gideon J. Pillow.
Mr. Johnson—Major General Gideon.
Mr. Johnson—Major General Gideon J. Pillow is one of those appointments that we have not yet heard of. He is the mighty man of war who has been forced to record the history of his own achievements, from necessity, we admit, because there is no other man who witnessed them. (Laughter) Why should the President not be called upon to say why this nomination has not been made to the Senate? Perhaps he could give some good reason for it. After drawing a not very listtering description of General Cushing, sitting in judgment on General Scott. Mr. Johnson asked why his name had not been sent in; and after a just and complimentary tribute to the worth, the abilities and the services of Gen. Quitman, Mr. Johnson desired to know why, at least, his name had not as yet been communicated to the Senate. Was it on account of the more questionable appointees with whom he was unfortunately associated, or what else could be the reason? In every view of the subject, Mr. Johnson contended for the expediency and propriety of the inquiry proposed.

dulry proposed.

YUCATAN.

Mr. JOHNSON, of La., moved to take up private bills, and that they also be the order of the day for to-morand that they also be the order of the day for to-morand that they also be the order of the day for to-morand that they also be the order of the day for to-morand that they also be the order of the day for the day of th

and that they also be the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Hannegan objected, and appealed for immediate action upon the bill for the relief of Yucatan.

A conversation followed between Messrs. Badger, Hannegan, Foote, Johnson of La., Douglass, Baldwin, Badger, Breese and others; when,
On motion of Mr. Hannegan, private bills were laid aside, with a view to make room for the Yucatan bill, and then,
On motion of Mr. Cameron, the Senate went into executive session.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the Senate went into executive session.

Steamhoat Collision.—On Saturday night, as the steamer General Clinch, Captain Curry, was proceeding to Charleston, having left her wharf at the usual hour, she came into collision with the steamer William Gaston, Captain Hebbard, as the latter was coming out of South Channel. The Wm. Gaston was cent down to the water's edge, and some of her berths on the larborad side stove in. The passengers, among whom were manyladies, were miraculously preserved from injury, only a few of whom being scratched by splinters. Mr. Clinch, (son of General Clinch,) was knocked into the river, but Mr. Wilson of this city, who is clerk of the Wm. Gaston, jumped aboard of the General Clinch, threw a rope to Mr. Clinch, which the latter seized, and he was thus rescued from his perilous situation. The General Clinch is injured in her stem, and it was deemed prudent to return to the city for repairs.—Savamnak Georgian, 8th inst.

At Albany, the water in the river has risen, and co.

At Albany, the water in the river has risen, and covered the docks and a portion of the pier, and the merchants were obliged to remove the goods which had accumulated, awaiting boats to transport them to the west. The rapidity with which the water rose on Friday, is said to have been unprecedented, and fears were entertained that great damage would ensue on the low lands in the vicinity.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Port of New York, May 14, 1848.

Cleared.

Steamship Southerner, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.
Stips—St Denia, (pkt. new) Howe, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Thomas Dickinson, Latham, Cadia: Brooksby, (Br) McKwen, Glasgow, Woodbull & Minurup Philadeliphia, Weare, Mult, D & A.

Cursoo, 8 W Lewis Leo, (Sw) C Greelan, Ryder, New Orleans; & Schs—Talium

VERITAS. Arrived.

Ship Mount Vernon, Given, Manila, with hemp.
British bark Sarah Milledge, Lynch, Galway, Ire, April 6, in ballact to Perses & Brooks. 2d inst, int 39 30, lon 59 30, spoke packet slap Sir Robert Peel, Chadwick, hence for London; 7th inst, int 40 lon 66 29, spoke ship Enterprize, Funck, hence for Liverpool.
Bark Guyx, Harding, Galveston, 30 days, with cotton, sugar, &c,

of H Brower.

Bark Theatus, Merrill, New Orleans, 20 days, with mdse, to maser:

6th inst, lat 50 45, lon 78 50, spoke ship Robert Paton, of Batmicham, from Matanzas for Hamburg.

Brig Commaquid, Gorham, New Orleans, 19 days, with mdse, to rosby & Crocker.

Schr Hope, Moxey, St Martins, April 29, with salt, to Nesmith & Schr Hope, Moxey, St Martins, April 29, with salt, to Nesmith & Sonr Hope, Money, or Landon, NC, to Moreau & Parker.
Schr Liberty, Slaight, Philadelphia, bound to Newport. On We
assalay night, while lying to off Barasgat, sprung alcak—put.
kere to repair damages.
Schr Catharine, Chase, Harwich, to S Whitney.

Below.

Brig Watson, of Portland, 11 days from Porto Rico.

Also, 1 bark and 2 brigs, unknown.

Also, I bark and 2 brigs, unknown.

Scalled.
Steamship Southerner, Charleston; ship Thomas Dickinson, Caiz; bark Hecla, Matanzas; brigs Linden, Mobile; Sampson, Key

9 car.
Pilot boat Virginia, boarded on the 11th inst, ship Joseph Porter, Reed, from Londonderry for Philadelphia, 39 days out, all well—assengers, John Barler and family, and 152 steerage passengers. May 13-Wind, at sunrise, SW; meridian, W; sunset, SW.

May 13—Wind, at sunrise, SW; meridian, W; sunset, SW.

Herrald Marrine Correspondence.

Rio Gravide, Brazil, March 22:—In port, barks Cora, Norgrave, from Philadelphia, to load beef for Havana; Iwanowas, Barton, diagr. Success, Dexter. (not Lovell); brige Frairie, Hutchinson; Florence, Malcoline and Honeridee; Cohancey. Sherman, loading for New York; Sandad Montevidee; Cohancey. Sherman, loading for New York; Sandad Magail, Doyle, for Havana; Galen, Gunning, from Cadic, digg. Grants, Wilkins, from Salem, do; Aerial, Marsilla, digg., and for sale:

"The brig Metropolia, Bennett, for Marseilles, and the schr Colonel Blum, Hepburn, for New York; sailed a few days since. Sid today, brig Prairie, Hutchinson, Mourray, master, from Rio Janeiro, is here, about to load for Live of Marria, and the schraide, Palekwood, of London, to load for Live of the Hora, Sid 11th, brig Russell, Savory, Salem.

Miscellaneous Record.

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Miscellaneous Record.

The New Packer Ship St Dexis, Captain Howe, will sail on Monday for Havre. Letter bags at the usual places.

Bus Layavette, of Searsport, at Providence, from Bangor, struck on Dutch Island about 1½ o'clock on the morning of the 10th, which caused her to leak so badly that both pumps would not keep her free. She was towed up by steamer Bradford Durfee, full of water.

Foe, full of water.

SLOOP ORKOON Sturgis, from Providence, at New York, fell in SLOOP ORKOON STURY, and Sturgis, from Providence, at New York, fell in with sloop James K Polk, of Southport, 7 A M, bottom up, having been capalized at 3 o'clock same morning. The captain and three men were clinging to her bottom, and was taken of by the Oregon. The sloop was taken in tow and was left at Captain's Island.

men were clinging to her bottom, and was taken off by the Oregon. The sloop was taken in tow and was left at Captain's island.

NEWRUNEPORT, Mar 12—A large shr with a deek load of lumber, anchored in the gale yesterday, off Plumb Island, about a mile ber, anchored in the gale yesterday, off Plumb Island, about a mile from the bar and the beach, and dragging, cut away her masts. Two other schra, one of them a short distance from the dismasted vessel, anchored and rode out the gale in safety. One of shem got under way and made sail, at sunset; the other which is supposed to be the Joseph, from Philadelphia, or the Joshua Brown, from Boston, remained at anchor.

NEW LORDON, May 11—The repairs on schr Wim H Turner, Hinckley, from Boston for Albany, had been completed at NLondoni Ilth, at a cost of between \$500 and \$400, and she would proceed on her voyage as soom as she could reload her cargo. Sloop Index was on the railway repairing. It was found necessary to put in a new keel, and the injury to the vessel, generally, was more than was anticipated. 49 bales cotton, being half of that thrown over from ship Osecola, on the passage from Norleans to Buston, was on its way to Providence, whence it will be sent over the anilroad to Boston. The other half wrs given to the salvors.

Scher R W Brown, Francis, from New York, at Wilmington, reports on the 7th inst, at 7 P 2, saw a vessel dismasted and randown to her; her main mast was standing, main top mast hanging by the beel; forennet canted aft, the head about 30 feet from the deek; she was painted green, and had two white atreaks; she had a trunk cabin, rigging, anchors and chains gone how sprit and jib boom in their proper places; supposed to have been boarded by some other vessel.

We are indebted to the Newport Herall for a slip.

Whallemen.

Sid from Nantucket har, 10th, brig Quito, Brock, Paelific.

At Black River, Jamaica, 1st ult, Rhine, Francis, NB, 780 bbls sp 24 do wh oil.

Sid from Nantucket bar, 10th, brig Quito, Brock, Pacific. At Black River, Jamaica, 1st ult, Rhine, Francis, NB, 780 bbls sp 28 do wh oil.

Going into Rio Janeiro, March 29, Concordia, of Sag Harbor, oil not stated.

At Rio de Janeiro, March 28, barque Noble, Howes, of and for Sag Harbor, ar 27th, oil not stated; Wm C Nye, Rose, of and for New London, ar 4th, rep; Alexander, Jones, S. H. ar 9th disg.

A letter from E Hathaway, jr. Esq. U. S. Cousul at Hobart Town, dated Jan II, states that the India, Miller, N. L. touched at that place Dec 16, and salled for a cruise for sp oil, thence to the N. W. Coast. Also reports ar Oct 27, Lexington, Weeks, Nan. 1,500 sp 1,200 wh, and sailed Nov 27, was reported Oct 8 1,700 wh 700 sp; 29th. Awashonks, Eldridge, Falmouth, 1,300 sp 1,100 wh and ald Dec 4, was reported Oct 28, 1,500 sp 1,000 wh; Nov 14, London packet Howland, F. H. 1,100 sp 120 wh and sld Nov 29; 17th, Junius, Smith, N. B. 320 sp and remained in port Jan 1—reported prev to Aug 17, 800 sp; Dec 7, Wade, Bradbury, N. B. 100 sp, and sld Dec 16; 24th, Jasper, Pope, N. B. 200 sp 600 wh; 20th, Mogul, Huntley, N. L. wh; 30th, Susan, Manchester, N. B. 400 sp 700 wh, reported July 3, 450 sp 250 wh; 31st, Hoogly, Townsend, Warren, 1,200 sp 150 wh, last four remained in port Jan 1. Also reports sld from Richuch Bay, Dec. 24, Alex Coffin, Hathaway N. B. 620 sp 1,000 wh, on a cruise as winale, and John Taber, 34 officer, Henry Johnson, boatsteerer, and Manuel Francis. John Pease and John Locket, seamen, either killed or drowmed. The A bad lost three boats, and had two others badly stove within a month. Would sait on a cruise as soon as the men could be replaced.

Spoken—March 14, (by the Palladium, at New London) lat 22 30 S, lon 540 W. Daniel Webster, of Sag Harbor, 32 months out, 2450 bbis whale oil, bound on Main Bank to cruise. April 21a 1615, N, lon 43, Benjamin Morgan, of and for New London, of Fairhaven, and Warren, of Warren, oil not stated.

U S sloop of war Albany, from St Thomas for Demarars, no date, lat 37, lon 79.
Beig G W Knight, 2 days from Matanzas, May 5, lat 32, lon 78 30—the day before was in co with the Busy, of Bristol.
By pilot boat James Avery, 13th inst, of Capes Delaware, Brark Mary Campbell, from Londonderry for Philadelphia: brigs Nicola, Carson, from Bordeaux for do; Lucy Ann, of Warren, for Norfolk.

Foreign Ports. Foreign Ports.

CARDENAS, April 22—Biris, Washington, Munroe; Albemarle, Comercy; Lavinia, Trumbull; Two Sisters, Brinkwater, T P Beck, Avery; Yucatan, Bakes; Countess of Duraham, Tyler; Albatross, Cuchran; barks Prospect, Davis; Henrietta, Jones; Attica McLellan; schrs Acklam, Carlisle; Pemaquid, Sproul; T A Heath, Durits, and others:

CIENTUEGOS, April 20—Arr brigs Imperial, Beaman, Norfolk, Chief, Hrown, Kingston, Ja; 21st, bask John Aviles, Jordan, Boston; 22d, schla Boutwell, Elwell, Montego Bay. Cld 18th, brigs Josephine, Bowden, Boston; 19th, Condova, Nickerson, Philadelphia.

MAZATLAN, March 24—Sid bark Whiton, Gelston, NYork.
Ponr Spark, scht April 19—Bark True Man, Doane, for Bonaire, 20th, to ld for Boston.

Sr Martins April 22—Bark Lucy Ellen, Catas, from St Thomas.

20th, to ld for Boston.

St Marrixa, April 25—Bark Lucy Ellen, Cates, from St Thomass
for Boston, same day: brige Justins, Johnson, from Demerara for Baltimore, do; W. J. Watson, Eckfield, from Antigua for Porto St. John, NB, May 8-Arr brig Arve, Wooster, NYork. Sld 6th,

orig Ella, Piko, Philadelphia.

ST TROMAR, April 27—brig Uncas, Bearl, from Baltimore.

ST TROMAR, April 27—brig Uncas, Bearl, from Baltimore.

SANTA CRUZ, Const of Patagonia, abt Jan 25—Ship Hibernia,
Smith, of Nicondon, preparing a cargo of guano; Junius, (Fr) just
arr; Latour, (Fr) for Martinique, 10 days; brig Sirius, Williams,
of Liverpool, with 180 tons on board, were on another part of the oast March 20.

Sr Jaco, April 14—Arr brigs Geo F Williams, Paine, Boston, (March 20.) Ann Maria, Smith, do. (March 20.) schr Gen Worth, Atwell, Nassau. Sdi 16th, bark J W Blodget, Loring, Mansanilla. Thinniban, April 10—Arr bark Franklin, Gibbs, Boston;

Atwell, Nassau. Sid 16th, bark J W Blodget, Loring, Mansantilla. Thinidals, April 10—Arr bark Franklin, Gibbs, Boston;

Home Ports.

Bangor, May 9—Cld schr Orians, Saunders, Barbadoes.
Barti, May 11—Arr leng Evelina, Davis, Potomae River; schr Ann, Alley, do. Below, brig Catharine, Storer, from Savannah. Chi 10th, brig Charlotte, Lindsey, Barbadoes.
Bosron, May 12—Arr Jahipe Chile, Lench. Coquimbo, Jan 23, Taleabunn Feb 15, Valparaise 21; bark David Nickels, Park, N York; brig Waltron, (Br) Davidson, Sondon; schre Marion, Midyet, of and from Washington, NC; bark David Nickels, Park, N York; brig Waltron, (Br) Davidson, Sondon; schre Marion, Midwinington, NC; Wm B Peters, Lord, Norfolk; Express, Horton, Norfolk; Fairfield, Nickorson, do: Mary, Blunt, Baltimore: Denmark, Crowell, Philadelphia; Marietta, Parker; John, Sleeper, N Vork; Gen Warren, Spodford, do. Ad Quarantine, brig Abhan, (Br) Driscoll, Bearhaven, I. last from Cork, Signal for a bark and two Norfeans; Alkmaar, Crosby, Mobile; barks Francia, Crocker, Archangel, St. Lawrence, (Br) Stewart, St. Andrew; Flora, Couch, Norfeans; Helen Maria, Taylor, Baltimore: brigs Merrimack, Goodwin, Philadelphia; Wm Davis, Morton, do: Jasper, Howes, New York; Croton, Clines, do Jacon, Bearne, do. Sid, ships Radings, Omrad, Elliash Ellen, Ambassador; barks Alpha, Washington, Howland, Canton, Belen Maria, brigs Tropicus, Gillio, Extle. Wylork, Control, Clines, do Jacon, Bearne, do. Sid, ships Radings, Lowred and Sarsh, sld from the Roads yesterdies, Gillio, Extle. Wylors, and Sarsh, sld from the Roads yesterdies, Cowards night.

BAIRTONASTON, May S—Arr sche Mary Langdon, Jos Farwell, and Zenby, Nyork. Sid sch. Leo, Cuther, do.

rence and Sarah, slid from the Roads yesterday, towards night.

BALTYMORE, May 12—Cid brig Good Hope, Borum, Ponce, PR; schr E A Thompson, Keene, Nassau. Sid ship Hargrave, Duncan, New Orleans.

EAST THOMASTON, May S—Arr schs Mary Langdon, Jos Farwell, and Zephyr, NYork. Sid schr Leo, Cuttler, do.

EOGARTOWN, May B—Hor schs Höllvar, Farris, Alexandria and Norfolk, via New Bedford, for Nanucket.

Momile, May 3—In port, Br shipe Ceylon, Custard; Mountaincer, Greschow; Ben Nevis, Turner: Columbus, Phelan, and Sutlej, Corkiull, Liverpool; Shipe Lydia, Soule, Venice, Salter; Feorium, Turner: H H Boody, Skolfield; H Purinton, Given: Thos B Walos, Crocker, Sharon, Merriman: J Cathoun, Lowell, and Arkansas, Preble, Liverpool; Victoria, (Bromen) Meituns, Nantz, Dublin, Stolfield; M Biddle, Kuight, Amily, Piece Holigan, Mason; Rockingham, Fenhallow; Cora Linn, Lambert: Columbo, Pray; Effingham, Ghang, Brecht Helen, Ulmer, and Oak, Donce, Boston; J Stroud, Brown, and Abeona, Road, New York; Roxana, Curling, Ann Welsh, Magna, and Rhodes, Sanders, freight: Hume, Wheeden, Chas William, Brecht Helen, Ulmer, and Oak, Donce, Boston; J Stroud, Brown, and Abeona, Road, New York; Roxana, Curling, Ann Welsh, Magna, and Rhodes, Sanders, freight: Hume, Wheeden, Chas William, Wade; Zenobia, Knowlton, and R Walch, Singer, diseg; H P Hyler, Anderson; Piorence, Fales, and Wetumpka, Fowler, New York; Damascus, Kinsman; E Gillet, Rend. Ceellis, Draper, and Ohio, Daris, freight: Mobile, Buckley, diseg.

Machias Pour, May 5—Sid scha Alasana, Winehenbach; Splendid, Ingalis Friends, Qf Cherryfield), —; and Lexington, Wass, Nyork.

New Port, May 11—Arr sloop Clarendon, Pendleton, Thomaston for NYork; 12th, bark Chas Devens, Bailey, Cardenas.

Nonrour, May 14—Arr schr Ann D, Dayton, NYork. 1th, Ingene, Clarke, Barbadoes. Sid schr. Alexander, Webb, Antigun.

New Loynon, May 10—Arr schr Ann D, Dayton, NYork. 1th, Ingene, Clarke, Barbadoes. Sid schr. Alexander, Webb, Antigun.

Nonweir, May 16—Arr schr Anna, Balekwell, NBodford. Cld. brigs Acorn. Ho

angor. Slu sto, ergs ana. SALEM, May 12—Arr, sehr Grace Darling, Flowers, Richmond; SALEM, West Indies, sahrs Globe, Smalley, New York, 19th Lorent Salem, May 12—Arr, sehr Grace Darling, Flowers, Richmond; eld, brig Fawn, West Indies: sahrs Globe, Smalley, New York, Taunnon, May 9—Arr, sehr Rockus. New York; 19th, Hornet, and Charles, Philadelphia: ald 9th, sehr James, New York; 19th, Hornet, and Charles, Philadelphia: ald 9th, sehr James, New York; Wilmansoron, May 9—Arr sehr R. W. Brown, Francis, N.York; Wilmansoron, May 9—Arr sehr R. W. Brown, Francis, N.York; bound in. Cid 9th, brig Nathan Hale, Crowell, New Orleans; 10th, brig Mary Pennell, Doughty, Havana; 11th, brig Susan Abigail, Beardsley, Hoston.

Washing-ron, N.C. May 6—Arr brig Sea Bird, Curtis, St Thomas, Cld 8th, brig Niger, Herrick, Surinam; sehs Atlantic, Clough, Porto Rico; 9th, Athalia, Purnell, N.York.

Passengers Arrived.
GALWAY, Ire—Bark Sarah Milledge—Mr Car

sturage.

T Martins—Schr Hope—Mrs Mackintosh, (wife of the Govern or of Sk Kitts) 3 children and 2 female servants. GALVESTON—Bark Onys—Mrs Carman and child, N W Parket